

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Medical Education

1. Akademiya Meditsinska Vŭlko Chervanov, the Medical Department of the University of Sofia, has 4,000 to 5,000 students. The students are all members of the ISNM (Dimitrovi Stuyus na Narodnata Mladost; Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth), all non-members having been removed in 1948-1949. In 1944-1948, the number of new admissions was unlimited, but now only 300 to 400 new students are admitted each year. Students applying for admission must pass an entrance examination, but it is believed that social origin and political beliefs are the main criteria. The following documents must be attached to the application form:
 - a. Autobiography;
 - b. A recommendation from the Communist youth organization; and
 - c. A letter certifying occupation, social origin, place of employment, and father's politics.
2. Since 1950, military studies have been part of the curriculum of the Medical Academy, starting with the third year of medical studies. The Chair for military studies is held by a lieutenant colonel. During the summer of 1951, after six months of theoretical studies, all students went into practical training. However, in the summer of 1952, this was discontinued following the publication of a law under which high school graduates are required to have military service on the same terms as all other citizens, i.e., three years of service in the infantry or four years of service in the artillery, Air Force, or Navy.
3. On finishing studies, doctors may not choose their place of employment, but must either practice or specialize at a place selected by a committee composed of a professor of the Academy, two representatives of the Ministry of Health, the secretary of the Party cell of the Academy, and the manager of the Academy Cadres Department.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. The Medical Academy has a 2-year course for nurses. Students must have completed five years at a secondary school to be granted admission to the course.
5. A training school for midwives is located on Kiril i Metodi Street in Sofia. The course lasts three years, and students must have completed secondary education before entering the school.
6. In addition to these regular courses, the Ministry of Health arranges courses for medical assistants, laboratory aides, specialized courses for doctors and nurses, etc. every year.

Clinics, Hospitals, and Institutes

7. There are more than 30 clinics in Sofia. All citizens receive free medical care at the clinic in their district. The only document required at the clinic is a registration card bearing name and address (Adresen Bilet). Medicines prescribed by the doctor are purchased and paid for by the patient. Antibiotics, PAS, vitamins, and other expensive drugs must usually be bought on the black market.
8. Clinic No. 7 at No. 1 Miladinovi Brothers Street, near the central railroad station, has 15 doctors and 12 nurses. It has the following departments:
 - a. Internal diseases;
 - b. ~~Children's diseases;~~
 - c. Surgery;
 - d. Gynecology;
 - e. Eye and throat diseases (open twice a week); and
 - f. X-ray.
9. Large industrial enterprises employ their own doctors. Workers at the factory may go to these doctors for treatment.
10. The ISUL (Institut za Spetsializatsiya i Usuvrshenstvuvane na Lekarite Kadri; Physicians Specialization Institute) Hospital (formerly Rabotnicheska Bolnitsa; Workers' Hospital) at No. 8 Belo More Street in Sofia, which has been a training school for doctors since 1950, has 600 beds in the following sections:
 - a. Internal diseases, 180 beds;
 - b. Children's department, 70 beds;
 - c. Surgical departments, 200 beds, with 60 for the surgical department, 60 for the urological department, and 80 for the orthopedic department;
 - d. Laryngology department, 40 beds;
 - e. Eye department, 30 beds;
 - f. Gynecology department, 70 beds; and
 - g. There are no departments for nervous and infectious diseases.
11. The Vedinitelna Hospital on Knyazhevo Road is the largest hospital for infectious diseases and is part of the Aleksandrovska Bolnitsa, the university hospital.

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12. The RIEM Institute (sic) on General Zaimov Street in Sofia is the largest bacteriological institute and the main producer of serums in Bulgaria.

Epidemics

13. In 1951, an epidemic of poliomyelitis broke out in Pleven, where over 100 cases were recorded. There were 10 to 15 cases of poliomyelitis in Sofia during 1951. Patients were treated with Cylotropina imported from Czechoslovakia. This was also produced by the Galenus Factory near Sofia.
14. There was an epidemic of scarlet fever in Sofia in 1952.

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